

Gore Branch of New Zealand Society of Genealogists September 2018

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Next Meeting
4 September 2018
7pm ISite, Gore.
Backing up your research
Speaker - Glen Perkins .
Southern IT. .

Report August Meeting 2018

This was 'Show and Tell' of several genealogy programs/ Rhonda Wilson demonstrated FTM (family Tree Maker), followed by Liz O'Connell with Reunion which is designed and run for Apple only, and Heridis, Others spoken of were Roots Magic and Our Family History. Bruce demonstrated TNG, and Legacy 9 which has valuable aspects for many of us who have used it for years,



Elaine's Salt Lake City Report

2 weeks in Salt Lake City was awesome! I have 255 images saved to a flash drive and a whole notepad of written records. It is so easy being able to read the films on computer. Much more control over the image.

The Library is very busy with people coming and going constantly. There are books and films as well as what is available on computer. Access to some websites is also available. There are lots of volunteers who specialize in different areas, and are able to help.

I enjoyed my time there so much that I must go again. let me know if you are interested in joining me. *Elaine Scott*



If you have a large number of photos on your iphone, tablet or Ipad, you can have them transferred onto a flash drive at our local chemist. (Lahoods), If you take the flash drive, transferring is free. Ask for Amy.

Bus Trip to Cemeteries Saturday 13 October 2018

Leaving ISite Center 8am

Visiting cemeteries at the following towns:



Waipahi, Clinton, Tuapeka, Lawrence, Gabriels Gully, Milton, and lastly Balclutha where we will have tea.

Numbers to Rhonda ph 208 4433

Leave a message if there is no answer or rjwilson@kinect.co.nz



You will need wet weather footwear, a coat, and your lunch.



Glasgow's population had exploded from just under 32,000 to over 147,000 people between 1750 and 1821. In 1830 – 1914, 300 thousand Irish Catholic men came to Glasgow, It was particularly high following the Great Famine, The bulk of those who settled had fled the horrors of the Great Famine (An Gorta Mór) in Ireland between 1845 and 1852. During this period, a million of Ireland's poorest people starved to death and a million more were forced to flee to other countries to ensure that their families survived.



The potato blight at its heart had also occurred throughout north-west Europe but no other people suffered anywhere near as much as the Irish. In 19th-century Ireland, repression of the indigenous Catholic population and the cruelty of English absentee landlords exacerbated the effects of the famine..

Interested in your Ancestry.com DNA?

A Workshop will be held to help with identifying results and what to do with them now.
If you haven't had an Ancestry.com DNA test done yet, now is the time to do so, as you would have your results back in time for the workshop.

**Date: Saturday 3rd November 2018 –
9.30am to 4.00pm**

**Venue: St Johns Rooms, High Street, Balclutha
Contact and Registration to
A MacPherson 027 4404 528.**

Organised by Balclutha Genealogical Society
(Bring your own lunch and laptops, tea and coffee supplied. **Cost to be advised**

Judith is only talking about Ancestry DNA.)

My 2nd DNA sample has also failed!!!

Programme 2018 -2019

2 Oct - Show & tell Ancestry DNA, Family Tree DNA, GEDmatch DNA & others

3 Nov – Saturday - Trip to Balclutha Branch- Ancestry DNA

6 Nov – Ian Davidson – Your soldiers, their medals & Military Files

4 Dec Christmas dinner - RSA



Guernsey is one of the Channel Islands of British Crown dependency in the English Channel, near the coast

of Normandy The German **occupation** of the Channel Islands lasted for most of the Second World War, from 30 June 1940 until their liberation on 9 May 1945,.

One week before the invasion parents were strongly encouraged to send their children to England for safety reasons,

Neither the parents or children had any idea where they were going to be billeted. There was no chance of visiting them because all communications by boat and air between England and Guernsey ceased after the invasion.

When coal, paraffin and wood was all gone, trees were chopped down for heat and cooking.

As food became in short supply for the locals and the invading army, the Germans counted and recorded all animals living on the island. This included cows, sheep and, lambs, sows and piglets, hens and chickens, milk produced and all eggs.

England was fully occupied feeding their own population, plus being bombed continually. The German army issued birth and death certificates of all piglets, lambs, calves and any edible animal on the farm. Any animal which died had to be inspected and recorded.

Curfew hours changed frequently from 5pm to 8pm which made it very difficult for famers to care for their animals. Fishermen had to relinquish their catch. But after several fishermen escaped to England the fishing boats were worked by the Germans or prisoners of war.

Have ever discussed with your parents how the World War 11 affected their lives and homes. Write it down in a little booklet for your children and grandchildren,

Interchangeable Given and nick names:

Ann – Annie, Nancy

Helen - Ellen Eleanor, Nellie

Jean, - Jane, Janet Jessie or Jennie

Mary, - Marion, Polly, May Marnie or Maise,

Margaret – Peg, Peffy, Maggie or Meg.

Catherine, Kathleen, - Kate

Isabel and Isabella – Bella, Belle, Sibby or Tibby

Elizabeth – Betty, Bess, Seth, Lizzie, Elsie of Libby

John - Ian, Jack Jock

George – Jordy, Geordy or Dod

James – Jamie, Jimmy Hamish

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FamilySearch.org no longer supports the outdated browser (Internet Explorer) You will need to use a reasonably up-to-date browser such as Edge, Firefox, Safari, Chrome.

Time to Change your password

Check whether your email address has been stolen by hackers. You can do this using the "**Have I Been Pwned?**" website. (according to Wikipedia it holds records for nearly 5 billion accounts from over 250 data breaches, so there is a good chance your email address is amongst them).

Findmypast adds Lancashire parish records, FIBIS indexes 1842 Bombay Times arrival and departure notices,:



Complete records of immigrants who arrived New York's Ellis Island between 1820 and 1957 are now available online.

A free searchable online database of digitised passenger arrival lists at the immigration centre is available on [FamilySearch](#) and on [The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation's website](#), following a project by FamilySearch volunteers to index the records.

The records contain details of 63.7 million immigrants, other passengers and ship crew, including their age, last place of residence, sponsor in America, port of departure, date of arrival, and sometimes other information, such as how much money they carried with them.

The FamilySearch collection of passenger lists is divided into three sets: 1820-1891, when Ellis Island was known as Castle Garden, 1892-1924 and 1925-1957.



Canadian WW1 records complete - at last!

All Canadian army personnel records from the First World War have been digitized and made freely available online as the nation prepares to commemorate the centenary of the war's end.

Libraries and Archives Canada (LAC) announced the successful digitization of 620,000 files, its largest digitization project to date, on 8 August 2018 – the 100th anniversary of the beginning of the Hundred Days Offensive which led to the Allied victory.

LAC began working on the files in 2013 and has now completed a searchable database of over 30 million digitized images, including casualty or

medal forms, pay books, passports, and personal photos and correspondence.

They are all available to search and download in PDF format for free via a database on the LAC's website. www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng

Findmypast

Findmypast has added a number of new record sets to help the site's members trace ancestors who served in the First World War.

The website has created searchable databases based on three publications: *Our Heroes*, which listed Irish officers who died in the First World War, *Honourable Women of the Great War, 1914-1918*, concerning women who served in the war, and *Airmen Died in the Great War, 1914-1919*.

The collection can reveal valuable information about an individual's service history during the First World War, and in the case of *Our Heroes and Honourable Women*, images from the original book. In addition,



Findmypast has added over 58,000 records to its **Britain, Campaign, Gallantry & Long Service Medals &**

Awards collection, which lists individuals who received medals in both world wars as well as the Peninsular War, the Indian Mutiny, the Battle of Waterloo and other conflicts.

The **Archives and Records Association (ARA)** has confirmed that it will continue developing the Archives Card, a replacement for the County Archives Research Network (CARN) scheme.

It initially seemed as though the Card, which would allow researchers to use one access card at all participating archives, would not be viable after the ARA failed to meet its target of 60 local authorities agreeing to participate by 31 May 2018.

However, the ARA has now secured the commitment of 41 archives and record offices to take part, as well as support from the Welsh Government, the Federation of Family History Societies (FFHS), an anonymous donor, and financial sponsorship from family history website Ancestry.

The Card will be free to individuals who register for it online and is due to launch in April 2019.

www.archives.org.uk/



Many Prisoners Of War soldiers came home looking like this living skeleton.

Records of Allied soldiers captured in the Second World War are now available on Ancestry's subsidiary military records website.

The new set of 1,294,406 records, taken from collections at The National Archives, records military personnel from the UK and Commonwealth and Empire countries who were held in camps in Europe and Asia. The records contain details including the individual's service rank and number, their place and date of capture, the camp where they were held and, if they died while imprisoned, the place and date of death.

The records can be searched by Ancestry members, but only premium members can view the original images.

One of The National Archives collections added : Imperial Prisoners of War Held in German or German-Occupied Territory, is also available as part of [Findmypast's Prisoners of War collection](#).



Suffrage 125:

It will be 125 Years since womens right to vote was enacted in New Zealand on 19 September this year.

This is an important event in the history of New Zealand because our country was the very first country to do so.

28 November is the anniversary of the day women first cast their vote,

All men over the age of 21, irrespective of whether they owned land or property also gained the right to vote.

Maybe you can find some of your ancestors name on the suffrage petition available on

<https://nzhistory.govt.nz/politic/womens-suffrage/petition>



In Great Britain it was after WW1 (1918) before women of the age of 30 were given the right to vote..

It was not until the Representation of the People (Equal Franchise) Act 1928 that women gained electoral equality.

The 1928 Act gave the vote to women at age 21 (on equal terms with men) regardless of any property and qualification, which added another five million women to the electorate.

Gore Main Street has garden boxes planted with purple and white flowers celebrating Suffrage. This is a floral tribute to the Women of Gore and Districts for their contributions to our communities through the decades.

Sunday 23 September – a movie at the SBS St James Theatre ‘ *What Really Happened : Votes for Women* ‘. Thanks to Gore Historical Society Bulletin

The 1918 Influenza Epidemic

This killed more people than the World War 1. It had a devastating effect throughout the world, Over 50 million people died.

In New Zealand it appeared in November 1918, and when the hospital was full, a temporary hospital was established at the Gore Racecourse, including many patients being housed in tents. It killed mainly young adults, and over a quarter of the deaths in New Zealand were in the Maori population. A local resthome resident related her family’s tragedy when her parents both succumbed, with her mother dying, and the father in hospital. Their Grandparents from Christchurch came down by train to take the two little girls back with them. The site of empty coffins which were stacked on the end of the railway platforms was a sight she vividly remembered 70 years later.

The 1918 influenza epidemic killed about 9000 people worldwide in less than two months.



Death did not occur evenly throughout the country. Some communities were decimated; others escaped largely unscathed. The most striking of these was in the isolated coalmining district of Nightcaps and Wairio in Western Southland. Its rate of 45.9 deaths per thousand people rivalled that of many Maori communities.

The only places where the mortality showed any uniformity were the military camps’. They were as ‘by far the most dangerous places to be in 1918’. At the Featherston and Trentham camps the rates were 22.6 and 23.5 deaths per thousand people respectively

